

R. F. TAYLOR,
Shoreman.

Lighters and Steam Launches
Supplied.

ILIOLO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 1799. 日三月二年七十二精光

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901.

四月十一日香港真四月

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.

Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS CO.,
LIMITED, LONDON.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Managers.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED £6,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,30,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies—
TOKIO, KOBE
NAGASAKI, LONDON
LYONS, NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
BOMBAY, SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.
HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent
" " 6 " 4 " 3 "
" " 3 " 2 " 1 "
TARO HOODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [11]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £600,000
RESERVE FUND £25,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
1 ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent
" " 6 " 3 " 2 "
" " 3 " 2 " 1 "
T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1900. [12]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | C. Ewens, Esq.
Chow Tung Shan, Esq. | J. T. Lauts, Esq.
Chief Manager—
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %
Hongkong, 20th December, 1899. [13]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve £10,000,000
Silver Reserve £3,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPORTIONALISTS £10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. SHEWAN, Esq., Chairman.
The Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Deputy Chairman.
A. Haupt, Esq.

D. M. Moses, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq. | H. W. Shude, Esq.
R. L. Richardson, Esq. | H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
P. Sachse, Esq. | Paul Witkowski, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4 per cent per Annum.
For 6 months, 5 per cent per Annum.
For 12 months, 6 per cent per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1901. [14]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per
cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1900. [15]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tael.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies—
CANTON, PEKING,
CHEFOO, PENANG,
CHINKIANG, SINGAPORE,
CHUNKING, TIENSIN,
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
3 % per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4 % " " 6 " 12 "

5 % " " 12 " 18 "

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [16]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$10.00 per Cask of 375 lbs. Net ex. Factory.

\$3.00 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1900. [17]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(G.O.)

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS
LONDON, &c. *Chusan* C. L. Daniel Noon, 13th April ... Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI *Coromandel* F. W. Viben, R. N. R. About 14th April ... Freight only.
MARSEILLES and LONDON} *Candia* A. W. Symes, R. N. R. About 18th April ... Freight or Passage.
S'HAI & JAPAN *Ceylon* W. Hayward, R. N. R. About 24th April ... Freight or Passage.
* (See Special Advertisement).

PASSENGER SEASON, 1901.

S.S. "SOBRAON" 7,382 tons April 27th { MARSEILLES and LONDON
Without Transhipment.

For Further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [18]

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To-day's
Advertisements.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
HONGKONG AGENCY.

UNDER instructions from the Board of
Directors, I have to-day given over
CHARGE of this Agency to Mr. L. R. RONCON,
L'BERINDOAGUE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [415c]

WANTED.

WANTED a man competent to approach
the best people to solicit subscriptions.
A good proposition to the right party.
Apply by Letter to

D.G.

Care of This Office.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [416c]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"THALES,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the
above Port, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant,
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [416c]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant,
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [416c]

Intimations.

EYE-SIGHT.

Mr. N. LAZARUS,
Occulist-Optician, of London and Calcutta,
may be consulted for SPECTACLES
at 16, Queen's Road Central,
(R. HOUGHTON & Co.)
(Nearly opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).
Business hours:—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A GREAT proportion of cataracts and
diseases affecting those advancing in life
occur to those having some deficiency in the
construction of the eyes—the many years of
"Eye Strain" ending in serious forms of disease.
Glasses specially adapted in youth to those
requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of
dizziness when reading, weak eyes, the letters
running together; any of these symptoms indicate
a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring
Glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES
only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE.

[415b]

WANTED.

THREE or FOUR LADS
to SELL the

"HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH."

LIBERAL COMMISSION
PAID.

Apply Personally at

THIS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1901.



A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS
IN THE FAR EAST.

THE MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF FILTRATION
of the Water is employed,
guaranteeing

ABSOLUTE PURITY,
which is confirmed by repeated
reports of the

HIGHEST EXPERT AUTHORITIES.

WATERS Manufactured by us
are acknowledged by the principal
English makers to be EQUAL TO
THOSE OF THEIR OWN PRO-
DUCTION.

Manufactured under EXPERT
ENGLISH SUPERVISION.

Special Terms to large consumers.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED
1841-1901

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communication relating to Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*," and not to the "Editor." Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Comments, &c., and all communication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but evidence of good faith.

Whilst the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always speak for the sake of public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not, in any way, hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock in the morning.

Advertisers and Subscribers, which are to be inserted for insertion in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, will have the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

DEATH.

At Knutsford, England, March 3rd, suddenly,
JOSEPH FARBRIDGE HOLLIDAY, aged 58 years.

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THE Company's Steamship

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [416c]

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ARMY REFORM.

LORD WOLSEY ON OUR ARMY SYSTEM.
On the 4th ulto, in the House of Lords Viscount Wolseley delivered a vigorous indictment of the present system of Army control, by which the four great departmental heads are merely under the "supervision" of the Commander-in-Chief, and directly responsible to the Secretary for War only. The debate was opened by the Duke of Bedford, who asked for information, and he was followed by Lord Raglan, who contended that if decentralisation was introduced at all into Army management, it must be thorough, and embrace responsibility and power as well as work. This, indeed, was the object of the Orders in Council of 1895 and 1899, which established the existing arrangements.

The late Commander-in-Chief, by the way of introduction, said that he proposed to deal with principles in general, and not the particular applications of them which had come under his notice. He would direct his criticisms, not against individuals, but against a military system which he had honestly tried, for five years and found wanting. He remarked:— "I do not think I misled those who have not been soldiers when I said that in all countries and in all ages standing armies have been controlled by professional soldiers, who, above all things, were personally responsible for the discipline, war training, and consequently for the military efficiency of the troops they commanded. The only exceptions to this rule ever attempted, as far as my military knowledge goes, are the Chinese army—not a very good pattern to follow—and our own Army, which for the last five years has been administered by a civilian Secretary of State, not actually commanded by a soldier, as it had always been hitherto. He went on to say it could be shown that the needs, and efficiency, of the Army had been subordinated to the wish to produce a low budget. The present system handed the virtual command of the Army over to a civilian State Secretary. The Commander-in-Chief could suggest, recommend, exhort, but nothing more. Often he had felt sick at heart when he contemplated the national risks deliberately accepted by the Government because it was not thought expedient to ask Parliament for money. The War Office memorandum on the distribution of duties and responsibilities was a contradiction in terms; it created a system which was unworkable—indeed impossible. Moreover, continued Lord Wolseley, civilian rule was not popular with the soldiers, had a tendency to impair their morale, and multiplied clerical routine work. As long as the Commander-in-Chief was relieved of departmental responsibility the nation would never get the effective army which it wanted and was prepared to pay for. Had the demands made annually by the Commander-in-Chief during the last fifteen years, the taxpayers would have insisted on the requisitions being complied with, and the country would have escaped many terrible risks. His lordship finally implored the House to seriously consider the essentially unbusiness-like system under which the military forces of the Crown were administered.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REPLY.—STRUCTURES OF THE ARMY.

It fell naturally to Lord Lansdowne to defend the existing relations between (all) the Army and the Horse Guards. The late Secretary for War not only traversed the objections raised point by point, maintaining that the new system was thoroughly sound and had superseded one which was discredited and disastrous, but affirmed that Lord Wolseley had not given it a fair trial. He had, said the Foreign Secretary, instituted proposals only fitfully and when the spirit moved him; he might have enabled the auxiliary forces which had been not a little neglected during the past five years, to be turned to better account; he might have suggested that Ladysmith was not a very suitable position to be occupied by our forces; and he might have warned the Government that it would take more than one army corps to subjugate the Boers. Lord Lansdowne declared that the noble and gallant Viscount had failed to comprehend the immense importance of the special work assigned to him by the Order in Council, and had communicated to Lord Salisbury a memorandum, in which, enumerating his duties, he had omitted to mention that he was responsible for the mobilisation of the Army, the control of the Intelligence Department, and the preparation of schemes of offence and defence. There was, added Lord Lansdowne, no attempt to suppress the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Wolseley had not much to complain of in regard to the manner in which his military demands were met, and never suggested that any failures to meet his requests in full involved matters fatal to the efficiency of the British Army. On the motion of Lord Northbrook the debate was adjourned.

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEW.

Lord Northbrook resumed the debate on the administration of the Army, on 5th ulto, defending Viscount Wolseley, who, he said, was more likely to be right than the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Earl of Dunraven asked whether the Defence Committee had had nothing to say about the dispositions at the commencement of the war. Lord Chelmsford associated himself with the criticisms of the late Commander-in-Chief, and trusted that the Order in Council would be repealed. Earl Spencer deprecated the revelation of War Office secrets, which might establish an undesirable precedent. The Duke of Devonshire complained that Lord Wolseley had confined himself to generalities, and had not given instances in support of his strictures. In any case, these matters would be included in the inquiry into the conduct of the war. To the Earl of Rosebery Viscount Wolseley's speech appeared a public-spirited effort to call attention to a national defect, and the Marquis of Lansdowne's reply an unseemly attack. In his opinion there had been too much centralisation in the office of the War Secretary, and a disposition to put the Commander-in-Chief into the background. Lord Salisbury replied. The general effect of his speech was to minimise the whole matter. He contended that Lord Lansdowne had made no attack upon Lord Wolseley, and that the question at issue was a very small one. It is merely whether the Adjutant-General, if he has a suggestion to make, shall take it to the Commander-in-Chief. At an ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 6th ulto, the President announced that, at the request of the China League, which was an entirely non-political organisation, he had granted the use of the Board-room for one or two meetings of the League. It was proposed to hold one in the afternoon, which would, amongst other gentlemen, be addressed by Mr. Yeung, M.P. On the evening of the same day, it was intended that a popular address or lecture should be given, probably by Mr. Arthur Diósy, to be illustrated by lantern slides. These meetings would take place on Monday, March 25.

Baron Hayashi Interviewed.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, in an interview with a news agency representative, said the Manchurian Agreement between Russia and China was not yet ratified. The statement that China had been advised not to proceed further with that matter till the other Powers had been consulted was not quite strong enough. The Powers had gone so far as to warn the Chinese authorities that an agreement with any single Power would mean danger to China. This was not said so much as a piece of advice as a distinct warning; though it might incidentally help the Chinese by providing them with an argument which they could use in their discussions with Russia.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

At an ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 6th ulto, the President announced that, at the request of the China League, which was an entirely non-political organisation, he had granted the use of the Board-room for one or two meetings of the League. It was proposed to hold one in the afternoon, which would, amongst other gentlemen, be addressed by Mr. Yeung, M.P. On the evening of the same day, it was intended that a popular address or lecture should be given, probably by Mr. Arthur Diósy, to be illustrated by lantern slides. These meetings would take place on Monday, March 25.

Anglo-German Relations.

Questioned in the Reichstag as to the Kaiser's visit to England and its political significance, Count von Bülow said that the sojourn of the Emperor William in that country was dictated by purely personal feelings, and if it did displease the British nation to a friendly attitude, was any great harm done by that? No change had taken, or would take place, in the good relations of the two countries. He denied that the Kaiser had acted in opposition to the interests of the country. His Majesty conferred the Black Eagle on Lord Roberts as King of Prussia, and the decoration was the outcome of his own personal prerogative. The Chancellor further assured the House that one of the foremost endeavours of their policy was to cultivate the most friendly relations with

AS OTHERS SEE US.

SANITARY MATTERS AT HONGKONG.
Sanitary matters at Hongkong are in a bad way, as there is a partially elected Sanitary Board, and it is powerless, when the Government thinks otherwise. For instance, the other day, the Board, owing to the prevalence of plague, decided to enforce lime-washing in certain outlying localities inhabited by Chinese. The Legislative Council overruled the Board's order. It is pointed out that the Sanitary Board having decided that this precaution was necessary for the protection of the public health, neither the Legislative Council nor any other body, nor any official, except H. E. the Governor, should have the right to say that the order should not be executed. The Board is helpless against the Government that one of the unofficial members, Dr. Bartigan, has resigned in disgust.—*Strait Times.*

ITALY'S EXPECTED HEIR-APPARENT.

ANGLOMANIA PREPARATIONS FOR A ROYAL BABY.

Queen Helene of Italy hopes to present her royal spouse, and master with an heir to the throne in June next. It is stated that the Dowager Queen Margherita is in constant attendance on her daughter-in-law, and a whole army of seamstresses are at work on the attire; but these circumstances are subsidiary interest—from an international point of view—to the fact that the expected advent has been the cause for an entirely unexpected outburst of Anglomania in the Quirinal. This pleasing spirit of friendliness is said to have penetrated even to the innermost recesses of King Victor Emmanuel's Court. So far has it reached, indeed, that the Royal baby, when it arrived, will be dressed and taken care of in the English fashion. To Anglo-Saxon travellers in the Italian Peninsula one of the most interesting sights is the small baby seen in the street with legs wrapped round and round with linen bands; half a palm in width, and the gorgeous wet-nurses, dressed all in one colour with heads decorated with huge rouches of ribbon to match the gown, who are considered a necessary consequence of every baby. Queen Helene has determined to do away with both. Her child will have both arms and legs free, and will be laid in soft flannels and fine linen, while its wet-nurse will be its own mamma. In this determination she is supported by both the King and Queen Margherita, although the ladies of her household are raising scandalised hands, and her own mother has written serious letters of remonstrance. "I am sorry," the Queen said, "but baby legs are made to kick, and my baby shall have perfect freedom. Any one not living in Italy, and especially in Rome, can hardly realize how far the Queen is supposed to be deviating, by good middle-class matrons, from the path of virtue. "No good will come of it," they say, and they forthwith predict that it will, as a kind of punishment, be a girl, and have crooked legs!

BY THE MAIL.

(From Home Papers.)

The Late Rev. G. Cockburn.

There has been handed to the custody of the Aberdeen University authorities the bronze tablet erected in King's College Chapel to the memory of the Rev. George Cockburn, missionary in China, who died in Aberdeen in 1898, after many years' work at Ichang, and which has been subscribed for by his class-fellows of 1870-74. Principal Marshall-Lang accepted the custody of the memorial on behalf of the university.

Italy.

A statement of the Government's policy was made in the Italian Parliament on 7th ulto, by the Premier, Signor Zaandelli. He announced that what was proposed to relieve the lower classes of some of their burdens by a more equitable distribution of taxation. With regard to foreign affairs, he declared that the Cabinet placed firm confidence in the treaties that had associated Italy with the work of peace in the European Concert.

Austria-Hungary.

Things are going from bad to worse in the Austrian Parliament. On 5th ulto, a regular battle took place in the House. While President Vetter called Deputy Zavorka to order for a breach of privilege Deputy Fressl, a Czech Socialist, wounded the President's tribune and tore a paper out of the hands of the President. Thereupon all the Pan-Germanic deputies stormed the tribune, seized Fressl, gave him then and there a sound thrashing, and finally threw him over the Ministers' bench on to the floor. The Czech deputies came to Fressl's assistance, and for a time it rained blows on all sides.

Baron Hayashi Interviewed.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, in an interview with a news agency representative, said the Manchurian Agreement between Russia and China was not yet ratified. The statement that China had been advised not to proceed further with that matter till the other Powers had been consulted was not quite strong enough. The Powers had gone so far as to warn the Chinese authorities that an agreement with any single Power would mean danger to China. This was not said so much as a piece of advice as a distinct warning; though it might incidentally help the Chinese by providing them with an argument which they could use in their discussions with Russia.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

At an ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 6th ulto, the President announced that, at the request of the China League, which was an entirely non-political organisation, he had granted the use of the Board-room for one or two meetings of the League. It was proposed to hold one in the afternoon, which would, amongst other gentlemen, be addressed by Mr. Yeung, M.P. On the evening of the same day, it was intended that a popular address or lecture should be given, probably by Mr. Arthur Diósy, to be illustrated by lantern slides. These meetings would take place on Monday, March 25.

Anglo-German Relations.

Questioned in the Reichstag as to the Kaiser's visit to England and its political significance, Count von Bülow said that the sojourn of the Emperor William in that country was dictated by purely personal feelings, and if it did displease the British nation to a friendly attitude, was any great harm done by that? No change had taken, or would take place, in the good relations of the two countries. He denied that the Kaiser had acted in opposition to the interests of the country. His Majesty conferred the Black Eagle on Lord Roberts as King of Prussia, and the decoration was the outcome of his own personal prerogative. The Chancellor further assured the House that one of the foremost endeavours of their policy was to cultivate the most friendly relations with

Russia.

The attempted assassination of Minister Bogoljopoff at the public reception last month has aroused a good deal of disquiet in Government circles. Its connection with the students' unrest has not been fully established. The prisoner Karpowitsch was formerly a student at Moscow and Dorpat. In 1899 he was expelled from the high school. At the police examination he declared that there were others prepared to follow his example if the strict measures against expelled students were not rescinded. The undivided event caused enormous excitement at St. Petersburg. The Minister, although not quite out of danger, is progressing favourably under the treatment of Professor Bergman, from Berlin, and Professor Skilofsky and several other doctors.

Kiao-Chow.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag on 2nd ulto, discussed the estimates of receipts and expenditure for Kiao-chow. In the course of the debate Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of State for the Navy, declared that sanitary conditions in the leased territory had essentially improved, and would become still better on the completion of the waterworks, which might be looked for at an early date. The harbour works would, in the main, be finished in 1903, and be entirely completed in 1906. The Secretary of State added that there were paying deposits of coal at Kiao-chow, and that work in the coal mines had not been materially interfered with by the recent disturbances. After some further unimportant discussion on 6th ulto, the estimates for Kiao-chow were agreed to.

An Immense Task.

The largest elephant's task so far known has recently been sold to the British Museum for £350. The task, which has been placed in the Natural History Department of the South Kensington Museum, weighs 2265 lb. Its length on the outside curve is 20 ft. 2 in., in the inside curve 9 ft., and from base to point in a straight line 8 ft. 2 in., the circumference at the hollow end is 24 in., at the solid end, 24 in., while the diameter at the hollow end is 4 in., and at the solid end 7 in. These dimensions make the task larger, we believe, than that of the big one in the museum at Taiping, Perak. That was taken from the head of an elephant that unsuccessfully charged a train.

Vapour Compression.

In his sixth lecture at University College, Dr. W. Hampson gave an account of vapour compression machines, and described the properties of the various refrigerating media used in them. The method of wet compression, that was, admitting with the ammonia vapour some liquid ammonia, in order that its vapourisation might take up some of the compression heat, was open to the objection that, besides the difficulty of regulating the quantity of liquid admitted, its conversion into vapour gave the compressor more work to do, in the form of additional volume to be forced through the valves. Cooling by injection of oil into the compression-cylinder is free from this objection, and had the further advantage of minimising friction, abolishing clearances, and effectually sealing valves, glands, and piston. A working model, showing a compressor arranged to do this in the De La Vergne machine, was exhibited, having been made by the makers, Messrs. L. Siemre and Co.

Captain Lambton.

Captain Hedworth Lambton has been appointed by the King to the command of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and he will replace Sir John Fullerton in April. In making this announcement the *World* adds that Prince Louis of Battenberg had the first refusal of this post. The *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks:—"Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton's appointment to the Royal yacht was not unexpected, as junior for some time past assigned him that post. As he will, in the ordinary course, be promoted Rear-Admiral in 1904, at the age of forty-eight, it is improbable that such a young flag-officer would care to retain the command unless by His Majesty's wish. An officer of Captain Lambton's energy and ability is unlikely to accept, a virtually idle life and forego the advantage of hoisting his flag during a period of seventeen years on the active list to that rank."

The Philippines.

The House of Representatives has agreed by 159 votes against 134 to the Senate's amendments to the Army Bill, including those referring to Cuba, and the Philippines. This constitutes the final stage in the passage of the Bill by Congress. The deficiency Bill, including the \$100,000 to be paid to Spain for the Philippines, passed the United States Senate on 2nd ulto. On the occasion of the inauguration of Mr. McKinley, in his address the re-elected President said:—"He would continue the efforts already begun until war was restored, and as fast as the conditions would permit would establish local Governments and encourage the people to administer them. It was the settled purpose of the President to afford the inhabitants self-government as fast as they were ready for it, and this would be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something had been accomplished in this direction. The United States was not waging war with the inhabitants of the Philippines. A portion of them were waging with the United States, but by far the greater part of the inhabitants recognised American sovereignty. "They shall not be abandoned," declared the President. "The United States will not leave the destiny of loyal millions to disloyal thousands." Order under civil institutions will come soon. Those who now break the peace shall keep it. "Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against the United States make it no more."

ANNUIVERSARIES.

1713—Treaty of Utrecht.
1733—Hongkong Volunteer Fire Brigade formed.
1788—Terror tornado in Canton; 3000 houses destroyed, 10,000 people lost.
1894—British protectorate over Uganda proclaimed.
1898—Glen Line steamer *Glenurquhart* grounded at Woosang.
1899—Friendly Islands become dependencies of Great Britain.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 12th April, 1901.
Chinese—23rd of 2nd moon of 27th year of Kuan-yü.
Sun—Rises 5hr. 45min. Sets 6hr. 37min.
High water—Morning 2hr. 58min. Afternoon 4hr. 30min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 25min. Afternoon 6hr. 10min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1738—37,000 Christians butchered in Japan.
1837—Captain Ellicot removed from Macao to Canton.
1874—Loss of the M. M. steamer *Nil*.
1877—Annexation of the Transvaal.
1881—Arrival of the King of Hawaii in Hongkong.
1890—Death of Marquis Tseng.
1897—Sir Claude Macdonald visited Hongkong on a tour of inspection in H.M.S. *Narcissus*.

1899—11 British ships trading between Bangkok, Borneo and Singapore sold to German Syndicate.

1899—Japanese granted an exclusive Settlement at Amoy.

Reserve Regiments which were raised last year for an emergency from having been raised in vain. The announcement is more eloquent of a new spirit in the War Office than any speech that has yet been made.

Launch of New Warships.

Four British warships were to have been launched on the 7th ulto. The battleship *Albemarle* and *Montagu* and the cruiser *Drake* were successfully put into the water at Chatham, Devonport, and Pembroke respectively, but the weather was too rough at Portsmouth to permit the ceremony to be carried out in the case of the cruiser *Kent*. The launch, accordingly, took place next day.

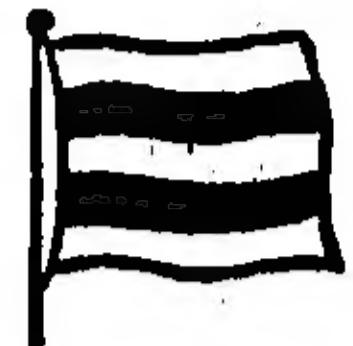
The battleship *Albemarle* has been fourteen months on the stocks. She is built of steel throughout, and protected by heavy armour extending over two-thirds of the entire length, the side armour being 14 ft. wide. The hull is divided into 300 water-tight bulk-heads, while as a further measure of precaution the port and starboard engine-rooms and the boiler-rooms are also subdivided into water-tight compartments. The ship has a displacement of 14,000 tons, is 50 ft. in length, with a beam of 75 ft. 6 in., an indicated horse-power of 18,000, and is expected to be capable of a maximum speed of 19 knots. The heavy armament will comprise four 12-inch B. L. mark IX guns, which will be mounted in shield-protected barbettes, the latter strengthened by a belting of 10-inch armour-plating. In addition the *Albemarle* will carry twelve 6-inch quick-fires, mounted in steel casemates, ten 12-pounders, six 3-pounders, eight .303 Maxim, and four 18-inch torpedo tubes. The first-class battleship *Montagu*, which is of 14,000 tons displacement, was designed by Sir William White. She has engines of 18,000 horse-power, calculated to give a speed of 19 knots, and is armed with 12-inch guns. The first-chassis armoured cruiser *Drake* is a new type of vessel. In her construction two strong protective decks are associated with side armour, 6 in. thick in the thickest part, 2 in. thick at the bows. She is 50 ft. long, 71 ft. wide, and her lead draught will be 26 ft. and her displacement 14,500 tons. Her engines will be 30,000 horse-power, and her speed 23 knots an hour. Her armament will consist of two 29-inch and sixteen 6-inch breech-loading guns and seventeen smaller quick-firing guns. She has also two submerged torpedo tubes. The weight of the hull at launching was 7,311 tons. Its weight, when completed, will be 8,000 tons, and the cost will exceed 750,000,000 sterling. After she was released the vessel hung for fully three minutes, but moved in response to hydraulic pressure. The dimensions of the first-class cruiser *Kent* are—Length, 440 ft.; beam, 66 ft.; displacement, 9,800 tons. The vessel will be armed with fourteen 6-inch quick-fires, ten of which are to be mounted in armoured casemates. Besides these there will be some eighteen quick-fires of smaller calibre.

NOT ANDA.

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(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



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STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
INABA-MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TO-MORROW, 12th April, at Daylight.
W. Bainbridge	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT.	FRIDAY, 19th April, at Daylight.
SANUKI MARU	WERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 19th April, at Daylight.
W. Townsend	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 19th April, at Noon.
KASUGA MARU	HAMA	FRIDAY, 19th April, at 4 P.M.
E. W. Haswell	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	FRIDAY, 19th April, at 4 P.M.
IDZUMI MARU	U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon.
W. J. Currow	MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 26th April, at Daylight.
HIROSHIMA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 26th April, at Daylight.
S. Yoshihara	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 26th April, at 4 P.M.
SHINANO MARU		
G. E. P. Cook		
YAWATA MARU		
A. E. Moses		

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

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A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1901.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)

Tuesday, 23rd April, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)

Thursday, 16th May, at Noon.

China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)

Saturday, 25th May, at Noon.

S. S. (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)

Tuesday, 18th June, at Noon.

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"CITY OF PEKING,"

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LULU, and Passengers are allowed to break

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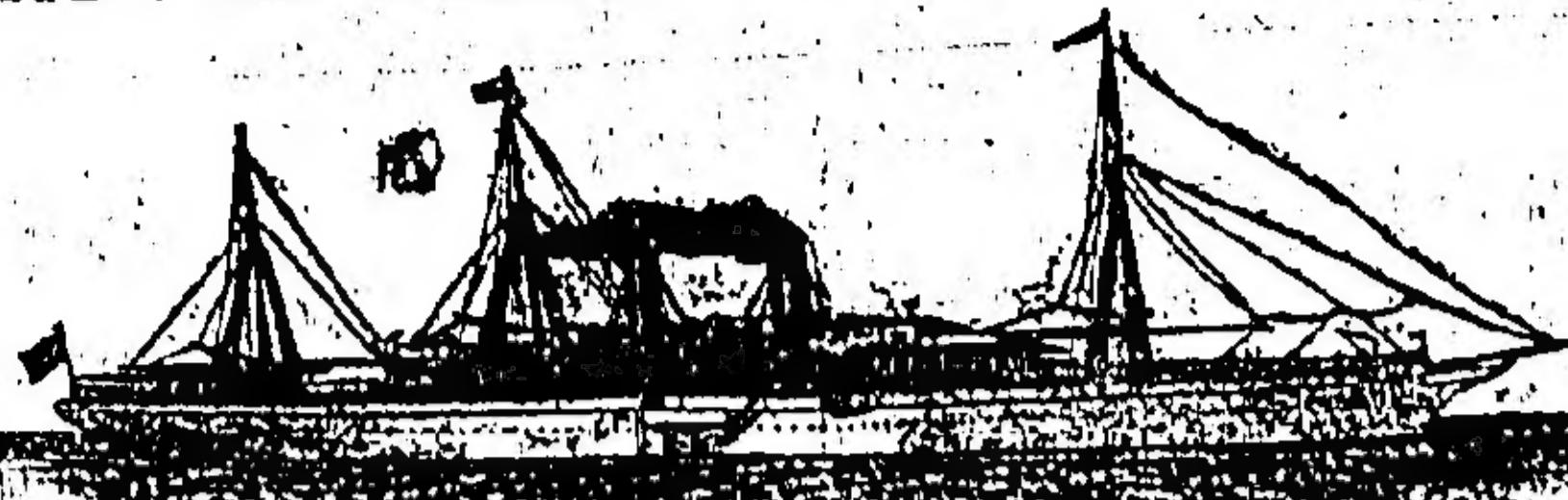
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Acting Agent

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EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 15th May.
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 5th June.

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SHANGHAI	"POATING"	13th instant.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TSINAN"	23rd instant.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	23rd instant.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
GLASGOW	"ULYSSES"	12th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALUMA" "DAEDALUS"	20th April, 2nd May.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.

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FRENCH IN RESTS IN ASIA.

A committee has been founded in Paris for the care and extension of French interests in Asia. It is to take the name of the Comité d'Asie Française. Its president is M. Eugène Eiffel, a former Colonial Secretary, and one of the French politicians who have always taken the most active interest in colonial questions. Among the members of the committee are Prince Henri d'Orléans, Prince Roland Bonaparte, the Marquis de Moustiers, and M. Guillaumet, a former Minister of the Colonies. The aim of the committee is to quicken public interest in all Asiatic questions in which France is concerned. The development of the French Indo-Chinese Empire, the close observation of events in China, the maintenance of French prestige in the Levant, and the participation of France in the opening up of Persia are some of the principal items in the programme of the committee.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

PREPARATIONS IN CEYLON.

The *Times* of Ceylon gives the following details of the preparations for the reception of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The preparations are pretty well completed except for finishing details here and there. The jetty will be transformed, with a covered way to the site of the Tea Kiosk, and though perhaps the royal status will not be erected in time to receive the Royal Highnesses, there will be other features of the scene distinct from the everyday aspect of the place. Here the Ceylon Legislative and Colombo Municipal Councils will present their addresses on Friday, April 12th, before the Royal party proceed to Their Excellencies' residence by the broadest and most appropriately named streets of Colombo—Ye, Prince and Queen's Streets.

At Kandy, later on in the day, another address, the Municipal one, will be presented, and a perahera procession will conduct the State cortège to the Pavilion. Saturday, April 13th, will be the day of the Kandy visit, the Planters' Address, Levee, evening Durbar, perahera, fireworks and illuminations all combining to make the twelve or sixteen hours long recollected by all residents who are privileged to take part in these events. A "quiet" Sunday will be spent, including service at St. Paul's and a drive to Padeniya, where elephants will be again displayed—bathing in the river; the road to the Gardens is being rapidly decorated and four miles of pandals and young greenery should be enough to satisfy the most exacting Prince and Princess in love with way-side beauty in the tropics. On Monday, the 15th Their Royal Highnesses return to Colombo—drive through Colombo in the late afternoon, beginning with the most thickly populated portions and *via* the beautiful suburbs, making their triumphant way eventually from Bambalapitiya to Galle Face and on to the Queen's house, after a military torchlight procession on the Esplanade. The first illuminative display of the visit will be after the post-prandial Reception; when the harbour will become the scene of pyrotechnic wonders, not likely to be equalled for a decade or two at least.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS IN AUSTRALIA. The Minister of Defence, Sir John Forrest, has issued general instructions regarding the military and naval functions at Melbourne in connection with the Royal visit. The field officers' escort of the Royal pair and Governor-General will be comprised of representative troops from each State. The Victorian staff is notified that horses will have to be provided for the mounted troops from New Zealand, Tasmania, and West Australia. About 150 chargers are to be especially selected and trained for the use of the Duke and the staff officers with him.

On the opening of the Federal Parliament, the entire route of the Royal procession will be lined with troops. The junior cadets will form a guard of honour at Government House, and the naval forces at the Exhibition-building, which is to be used as the Commonwealth Parliament-house. The troops to take part in the celebrations total 13,600, including the following:—Victoria, 6,000; New South Wales, 1,000; Queensland, 500; South Australia, 500; West Australia, 300; Tasmania, 300; Victorian Junior Cadets, 500.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL BLOOD.

The *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* publishes a communication from the staff surgeon, Dr. Uhlenfauth, of the Hygienic Institute at Greifswald, who claims to have discovered a test by which it is possible to distinguish between human and animal blood. The test is exceedingly delicate, and will detect the presence of traces of human blood even if several weeks old. This discovery, if it is confirmed, cannot fail to pay the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, to prove of the greatest importance in forensic medicine.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:—

Aheen, J. Liblajic, Leon, C. de. Agas, D. Leon, A. D. Burgess, A. E. Losada, Dr. Bittan, Mrs. Lawlor, F. B. S. Brookeshore, F. McDonagh, T. Beal, Gunner J. Mc Donald, J. Balfour, Mrs. M. B. Manwaring, H. G. Boyd, R. P. Moon, T. Birks, C. Martin, Miss E. G. O. Baylis, M. Martin, T. Bannerman, J. Minchin, D. J. Boyd, R. P. Mears, A. Beck and Hornby, Messrs. Moothouse, J. Mc Kee, Rev. J. A. McIntosh, J. Moore, Bishop Merry, Mrs. D. J. Miller, F. B. S. Mackillop, Miss Mongaillard, De Menasche, L. Moore, J. W. Morton, Capt. F. G. C. H. Callen, F. W. Nicholson, H. J. Naylor, F. F. R. Nash, F. Nato, E. Overbeck, G. Preston, P. H. H. Pellet, J. Palmer, J. Chipman, W. Partridge, Dr. L. S. Cartilage, J. Phillips, C. F. Cowe, E. H. Pereira, Miss S. Davis, J. L. Peterson, J. Porter, A. M. J. Paes, S. Poernedo, Miss L. Poermedo, J. G. Reing, J. Dawson, C. Rose, L. Drury, Mrs. L. B. Ross, C. H. Ross and Lilly, Mrs. Ette, C. R. Rich, G. Ricketts, J. W. Riegert, J. W. Ette, C.

Elkin, L. L. Rippin, J. Rehmooboy, H. Francis, W. H. Reutens, J. G. Fidwell, J. P. Samson, F. G. Ferguson, R. Scheffer, T. F. Freeling, Lady Statson, C. J. Fernandez, V. D. Sin, h. A. Samuel

Fobis, G. Salmer, R. Farnay, A. E. Schwalm, M. Ferguson, R. Schieberbaum, P. Grant, F. Sheppard, P. A. Garis, H. L. Stewart, J. E. Greenwood, Miss E. B. Sheller, W. Gyr, H. Stewart, A. H. Glendinning, R. Sylvester, F. W. Goodwin, L. Sculain, J. Garst, A. S. Solomon, Major L. L. Georgeon, J. Shannon, Miss Hang, Mrs. A. Schlichting, Mrs. Hamilton, G. Smith, W. A. Hitchcock, E. A. Saito, J. Hunter, C. G. W. Spieler, L. Hill, L. Stewart, Misses, J. & G. Hermon, H. V. Triantafyllides, T. Hodgen, J. R. Tredory, J. Harvey, H. D. Townsend, A. M. Townsend, A. M. Harris, A. C. Thompson, P. H. W. Turney, A. H. Thom, Capt. J. Taylor, G. Harris, T. E. Wilcock, Mrs. H. Wilson, H. Hardy, R. J. Wilton, E. C. C. Hochafe, E. C. Worthington, C. Wheate, W. E. Hopkins, Rev. W. E. Ingold, F. Woodley, W. Jantzie, K. Watson, H. G. Jones, Dr. Wegener, Dr. G. Jones, C. Council. James, San B. Watson, J. Karge, T. Wakeham, T. Kertesz, F. W. Wilds, M. Kervan, R. E. Webster, D. W. Kirkpatrick, M. C. Watson, Dr. Lanza, L. Wallace, F. Walker Wennberg, O. Lowe, R. Zinn, G. A.

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Budhu Khan 735 Mohamed Akbar

Bull, P. Culvao Montero, F. M.

Boatby Khan, I.P.C. 740 Masey-Lee, J. H.

Blank, Miss A., Arran- McKay, Charles

dale, Southport (1) Morris, Capt. R., R.A.

Returned, Bertram, C. Mondha Singh

Buta Singh Mohamed Shah

Bova and Co., Supr. Mohamed Khan, I.P.C.

Brewery, Cottewall, H. R. 755 Mohamed Deen, I.P.C.

Crews, J. 790 Mirad Khan, I.P.C. 529

Chandi Singh Mayson, William

Carum Baksh, (Um- balla) MacVeagh, E.

Caine, Road No. 29 Mangal Singh, I.P.C.

Cartwright, J. 532 Mungo Khan, I.P.C. 637

Chandar Pal Singh Montero, F. M.

Clarkson, G. 765 Masey-Lee, J. H.

Chanda Singh, I.P.C. 585 McKay, Charles

Clarke, J. 765 Morris, Capt. R., R.A.

Davis, Mrs. Lamartine Noble, Lt. W.

Darnelli, Miss F. Nader, Thomas

Delhi, N. M. Khan Nasal Khan

Dixon, Henry Nasir Khan, I.P.C. 637

Easey, Khan, I.P.C. 658 Ota (Manila), to Omuh,

Fur Siakar Sang Ota, J. M. Noble, Lt. W.

Fazal Ahmed Nader, Thomas

Falek, W. Nader, Thomas

Flores, J. S. Nader, Thomas

Fox, F. 790 Nader, Thomas

Fatimalee (Bombay) Nader, Thomas

Felicie, Diaz Nader, Thomas

Ghous, Mohamed M. Nader, Thomas

Goh Rikisuburs Nader, Thomas

Geoghegan, N. M. Nader, Thomas

Ghulam Rasool Nader, Thomas

Galthike, Fr. Nader, Thomas

Gahor Khan Nader, Thomas

Gawandal Singh, I.P.C. 807 Nader, Thomas

Garcia, R. Nader, Thomas

Goodwin, Mrs. Nader, Thomas

Hans, Mrs. A. J. C. Nader, Thomas

Heintz, H. Nader, Thomas

Hinton, R. S. Nader, Thomas

Hollister, G. K. Nader, Thomas

Hinda Singh Nader, Thomas

Harazuchi, B. Nader, Thomas

Hand, H. J. (Manila) Nader, Thomas

Hand, Vic. Eng. Nader, Thomas

Harwood, Thomas Nader, Thomas

Hasham Ali, I.P.C. 667 Nader, Thomas

Hilton, St. John Nader, Thomas

Hazar Khan, I.P.C. 616 Nader, Thomas

Hesa, Miss O. Nader, Thomas

Heut, Mrs. Nader, Thomas

He

